ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS. TWO WEEKS LATER

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

AT BOSTON.

THE HARVESTS IN EUROPE.

State of the Grain Markets.

THE COTTON MARKET.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The New Religious Impulse on the Continent.

Privateers against American Commerce.

GREAT BATTLE IN CIRCASSIA.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE MONSTER STEAMER.

THE GREAT FIGHT in ENGLAND

CAUNT AND BENDIGO.

MARKETS, &c., &c., &c. The steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, from

Liverpool, with advices to the 19th ult., arrived on Thursday at Boston at half past five o'clock Our advices are from Liverpool of the 19th, Lon

don of the 18th, and Paris of the 16th ult. The cotton market was in a healthy state.

The news is not of the highest importance. One of the most interesting pieces of intelligence by this arrival is that relative to the Mexican letters of marque. The impression in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, was strong that Mexico had declared war against the United States, that many merchants had despatched fast sailing vessels to the Gulf to obtain authority to pirate upon Ame-

rican commerce.

[From Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.]

The last accounts from Mexico show, that however much the Mexican Government may be disposed for war against the United States, they sorely lack the means. It is by the issue of letters of marque to privateers, that any serious annoyance can be given to the trade of the United States. We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be employed as privateers. The Shamrock, which has been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irish station, and had been known at Kingstown as one of the fastest boats in the squadron, was sold by the government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, whence, two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters of marque for the privateer service.

The present excited state of affairs, says the European Times, in the United States, arising out of Mexican dispute, and the feeling which has been evoked there to prevent a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question-these combined causes are said to have determined the government to increase materially our force in Canada and the North American colonies. Such is the current rumor of the day.

American securities were inactive-flat as a pan-

On the 9th ultimo, a pugilistic contest the championship of England took place be-tween Caunt and Bendigo, for £200. The men fought ninety-three rounds in two hours and ten minutes, when Bendigo was declared the winner by the referee; but the decision is disputed by Caunt, and the battle money is at present withheld for a number of years on the decline.

The Queen has returned from her German tour and, to cement still stronger the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up between her and Louis Philippe, she called, on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King. The meeting of the two monarchs on the shore at Treport, is set forth with all the wordy minuteness of London letter writers. A bathing machine was the only available conveyance at hand for landing Queen Victoria on the dominions of her powerful neighbor, and in this frail thing of planks the "anointed" monarchs

embraced, with a becoming sense of the ludicrous. The newspaper reporters, who followed the Queen's route in Germany, were furnished by the Duke of Saxe Coburg with a house, carriages, opera boxes, servants, a splendid table, and all other

Sir Robert Peel has purchased the original portrait of the celebrated Judge Blackstone, by Gainsborough.

Four new Roman Catholic Bishoprics are about to be established in China, in the cities thrown open

to Europeans by the treaty of Nankin. Mr. O'Connell has subscribed twenty gumeas towards the relief of the relatives of the persons who lost their lives in the unhappy conflict at Bal-

The disease among the potato crop in Europe a

pears to be almost universal. Prince Woronzoff now persecutes the Circus sians by burning the forests to which they fly for

The Pope has severely reprehended the laxity of the discipline and exertions of the Catholic priests The Athenaum says, "Mr. Lyell has, we under

stand, left England for another tour in the United

The steamer Union, from Habiax, arrived at Li verpool in 13 days passage.

The monster steamer Great Britain had arrived as

Liverpool in fifteen days passage. Two hundred and eighty-seven miles were the most she made in one day. She was to leave for New York on the

one day. She was to leave for New 27th.

The state of Europe continues tranquil, and there is no political news of an important character. The apprehension of scarcity was removed in England and in France by a succession of fine weather for two or three weeks, although the crop did not promise to be so abundant as that of last year.

According to the last census, (in 1845,) the kingdom of Saxony contains 1,757,000 inhabitants, constitute of 1,726,416 Lutherans, 30,375 Catholics, 127 Greeks, and 882 Jews.

The Iron trade is again in a healthy state, and sinces are advancing.

An exciting election had taken place for a member of Parliament for Southworth, which resulted in the return of Sir William Molesworth, whig, by four hundred votes over Mr. Pitcher, conservative, and Mr. Miall, nitra liberal.

Mr. Mull, uttra liberal.

A dreadful fire occurred in London on the 16th ulf, it broke out upon the premises of Sir Charles Price & Co., oil and color merchants, William street, Blackfrars. The premises were of immense extent, spreading from William street to the waterside. The body of one person was found, literally burnt to ashes, and as various explosions took place, and some hundred persons were at one time driven into the Thames, it is supposed that others must have perished.

It is observed that Mr. O'Connell, in transmitting the family subscription to the Repeal Association last week, omitted the name and mite of his son Morgan, who holds an office under the govern-

West India Coffee has not advanced much, if any, on previous rates, for former prices have been supported. In spices, there has been a good deal of business doing at better prices, and Sago flour, in consequence of the potato crop falling, has risen in

The American Provision Market has been dull of late. There has been a sale of 1000 kegs of damaged Lard at 43.6d to 45s per cwt, but of prime parcels the market is bare. The Market is without Tallow, and the same may be said of Cheese. In Ashes there has been a good amount of business doing, and some speculation. The best parcels of American Hemp realize upwards of £20 per ton, and for Lead £17 10s is obtained.

Notwithstanding the immense importation of North American and Baltic timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rule high throughout the year, from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. Scottish and Irish larch is also in extensive request for railway purposes.

The extraordinary sittings of the Grand Council of Berne opened on the 11th, to consider the proposition of the Executive Council confirmatory of the propriety of its conduct. If the implied vote of confidence be rejected, the Executive Council will resign.

NEW YORK PACKET SHIPS AND STEAMERS -Th New York Packet Ships and Steamers.—The arrivals since our last, consisting of the Europe, John R. Skiddy, New York, Liverpool, and Siddons, from New York, were all anticipated by the Royal Mail steamer Hibernia, which arrived on the 13th at 7 A A. The passengers by this magnificent ship were forwarded to London by our Express, which place they reached the same evening. The Great Britain arrived on the 15th, at 7 A M. Her passengers, in a lengthy address, which we regret we have not room for, express their gratification with the ease and accommodation of the vessel, and their opinion that the greatest speed of which the vessel is capable has not been attained during this voyage, owing to a want of sufficient steam to work the engines to the power for which they are calculated.

This defect, we understand, is now being reme-

This defect, we understand, is now being remedied under Capt Hosken's direction. To the Commanders of all the vessels we are under great obligations for the early and punctual forwarding of our papers.—European Times.

papers.—European Times.

LAYING DOWN OF THE NEW YORK LINER.—If there is a subject of importance to the commercial community of Liverpool, as well as to the world at large, it must be that of advancing the universal mercantile interest of our port, and it gives us great gratification to record an epoch unparallelled in our port—it is that of transferring from New York to Liverpool the building of the line of packets—it is that of transferring their material from timber to iron—it is that of adding to them the power available in all weather, the screw propeller. These are also many apparent advantages in the vessel now laid down that will open to the Steam Navigation of the world a course hitherto unprecedented, and that will, we trust, as water is the superabundant body, surpass the present progress of locomotion on land.

The Americans have long been enabled to keep

body, surpass the present progress of tocomoron on land.

The Americans have long been enabled to keep the field against us in this and other important branches of navigation, owing to the cheapness of building materials in that country, and to the superior sailing qualities of their vessels. Should, however, the projects at present in progress succeed, the tide must be turned in favour of our own vessels. Yet their importance does not rest here; we see in them the seeds of a total change in the mercantile anay of this country, which must add much to its maritime strength.

The dimensions of the new Liner are as follows:—Length of keel, 188 feet, Beam, 32 seet, Depth to main deck, 20 feet; Litto to spar deck, 7 feet 3 inches; Tonnage, o.m., 984

seet, Depth to main deck, 20 feet; Litto to spar deck, 7 feet 3 inches; Tonnage, o. m., 984 tons; n. m. 1317 tons; power 180 horses, Mr Grantham's patent direct action principle. The screw to be employed as patented by Mr. Woodcroft. Models and plans of the vessel were laid out in the model company and excited were laid out. screw to be employed as patented by Mr. Woodcroft. Models and plans of the vessel were laid out
in the mould room, and excited much attention. The
torm of the vessel is very well adapted for the object
intended, and is expected to steam 7 or 8 knots within
out sails, and though lightly sparred she will, no
doubt, be a very fast sailer. The average state of
sailing, will not, therefore, be far short (if at all) of
the regular steamers, besides having the advantage
of carrying large cargoes at a light expense.

After providing the requisite space for the engines,
about 21 day's coals, and ample state cabins for sixty passengers, she will still have room for apwards
of 1000 tons measurement.

Captain Thompson, of the Stephen Whitney, (who
is to command the vessel,) and Messrs. M'Tear and
Hadfield are the principal owners. The vessel was
designed by Mr. Grantham, and is building under
his superintendance. Messrs. Bury, Curtis and Kennedy are to supply the engines.

Another large vessel for the Brazil trade almost
ready for launching, is also building by Messrs Jas.
Hodgson and Co., from Mr. Grantham's plans, and
has been much admired; she is also to be worked
similarly to the New York vessel.—Liverpool Telegraph.

EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN COTTON -Some influ

Fast India and American Cotton.—Some influential parties in London, connected with the Anti-Slavery Association, are arging Sir Robert Peel to stimulate and give extra encouragement to the growth of cotton and sugar in our Indian possessions; with this view they have presented a long and well written memorial to the Minister, who has promised, through his secretary, Mr. Arbuthnot, to give it his consideration and careful attention. The present movement appears to be dictated by a narrow policy, that would encourage the old systems of protection and bounties, to which the sentiments of the present age have shown a growing disinclination.

orders have been sent out from this country within the last two months, to the amount of three mil-tions sterling, for the importation of foreign grain, under the expectation that it will be required before the harvest of 1846, either to be mixed with Engish grain, or to be used separately.

ENGLISH CROPS - With the exception of a few partial showers in different parts of the country, the weather has continued uninterruptediy fine; harvest operations have consequently been rapidly proceeded with, and in most of the southern counties the bulk of the cora has been carried. In the north of England there is still a considerable quantity of grain abroad; but the lately experienced sunny days have brought the crops forward amazingly, and in situations where a month back it was feared the corn would never arrive at maturity, the sickle has tately been actively employed. On the whole, our prospects as to the future have undergone an immense improvement since the 20th of August, but to suppose that the evit effects of a decidedly wet summer have been entirely remedied would be altogether unreasonable. That a great proportion of the wheat of this year's growth will be of inferior quality and light weight is unquestionable, nor is it posry and light weight is unquestionable, nor is it pos-sible that the deficiency from the defective set of the ear, so generally complained of, can have been made good; we must, therefore, adhere to the opinion already expressed on former occasions, viz, that be-sides the talling off in meal in consequence of the want of weight and otherwise inferior mealing pro-perties of the berry, the acreable produce will be

extent of the deficiency.—Marklane Exp., Sept. 15.

The Harvest on the Continent.—The harvest was proceeding favorably in Germany; the yield of wheat is generally moderate, some important districts being bad, particularly in East Prussia and Posen Galicia and Cracovia; in Pommerania and Mecklenburgh the quality is good. The mine crops have failed extensively in the North of Europe, and the potato disease is now general; we have not heard of any country north of the forty-fifth eegree of latitude which has escaped the prevailing disease, which appears not to be confined to particular soils or particular sorts of potatoes.

opponents to contend against, ere he be allowed to retain the victor's garland in peace.

[From the Sunday Times, Sept 14]

The match which, ever since the 17th of April last, on which day it was made, has excited an extraordinary degree of interest, increasing in intensity as the period for its decision approached, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday last, in a field close to Sutfield Green, beyond Lillingston Level, in the county of Oxford, we regret to record under circumstances which are far from calculated to sustain the reputation of British boxers, still less to dignify the office of "Champion of England." There was considerable difficulty in selecting ground for the affair, owing to the interference of the authorities, and objections of the parties, but at length the above named spot was selected. When the ring wasformed considerable violence took place by a gang of organized rowdies, who appeared determined to rule the roast for the day. Indeed, long before the fight was over, all those who were at first content to seat themselves on the grass, as peaceable spectators, were obliged to assume the perpendicular, and those who could nodresist the fearful crushes from without, were glad to retire to the rear, and to be content with a casual squint at the combatants, while the umpires and referee were at times so completely overwhelmed as to be obliged to fly within the ropes and stakes for protection. Caunt was the first to make his appearance on the ground, attended by Molyneux (the black) and Jem Turner as his seconds, Ben Butler (Caunt's uncle) having charge of the bottles. He was loudly cheered, and was in high spirits. Bendigo attended by Nick Ward and Jack Hannan, Jem Ward and Jem Burn next arrived, and the most deafening shouts proved the extent of his popularity, while the Nottingham "roughs" flourishing their sticks, and surrounding the ropes and stakes, evinced a spirit of partisanship. After the first ebullition had subsided, Caunt and Bendigo shook hands, and the tosa fer choice of corners t which Bendigo might crack his knuckles. His hair was cut remarkably short, and his ancient scars standing forth undisguised, gave a character to his mug far removed from the poet's description of Adonis. Still his eyes were bright, and there was an expression of good humor in his lank and pale phiz, that showed perfect self-possession and internal confidence. His weight but little exceeded 14st, and his height, rendered more striking from the diminution in his bulk, was exactly six feet two inches and a half. Bendigo offered an aspect much more agreeable; his complexion was clear and, fresh-colored, while his frame generally showed perfect nealth; his weight, we were informed, was 11 stones 10 pounds. His grey eyes were bright and sparkling, and his manner eccentric, but confident. There is a natural restlessness about him, which was by no means diminished on this occasion, and he had evidently made up his mind, by every dodg of which he was master, to steal upon nis opponent, and to escape from the effects of his tearful physical superiority. He saw that he was aumerously supported by his friends, and it was clear that he was by no means dismayed at the fearful odds in height and length to which he was about to be opposed. On his side were ranged Jem Ward and Jem Burn, while Tom Spring stood alone the counsel of Caunt, a duty which he performed with modest firmness, although his objections were overruled, and his head more than once in danger of collision with the Nottingham twigs, of which, unitarily, he got a taste. The odds, for there had been a good deal of betting, may be quoted at 6 to 4 on Caunt.

The Figur.

Round I. Caunt very eager, his adversary cautious;

Caunt.

ROUND I. Caunt very eager, his adversary cautious; Caunt tried his left, but did not reach his man. He then tried it on left and right, but Bendleg got away. Caunt now made himself up as if to go in furiously, but he hit wildly, and only succeeded in patting his man. Bendlego

wildly, and only succeeded in patting his man. Bendigo met him as he came, with a severe blow beneath the right eye, which out the cheek to the bone. The blood came, but not in a stream, the stunning effect of the hit preventing it. Caunt appeared more surprised than pleased, but rushed in. Bendigo hung upon his man in the struggle at the ropes, and at length got down. (Shouts for the hero of Nottingham, who won the event of first blood, and cries of "He'll win it in a canter" from his friends, but no betting.]

2. Caunt seemed cooler and less anxious. He tried for his man but could find no opening, Bendigo shifting about and appearing to have a predilection for the ropes; in working round he slipped, but was up in an instant, and caught his adversary on the mose, but not heavily Caunt rushed in, and Bendigo got down. Caunt's blood was on Bendy's forehead, and many thought he had received a blow there. Caunt at the close of this round showed distress, and took a drop from the bottle.

3. Caunt would make the fighting, instead of waiting for his man. Bendigo got out of mischnef with the greatest ease, although his adversary, for so big a man, showed great activity. A struggle at the ropes, in which Caunt appeared to try the see-sawing system. Bendigo down. Caunt smiling contemptuously. [The cut under the eye began to tell on his visags, and Turner sponged his face.]

4. Caunt cutting out the work, and dashing in; Bendi-

the eye began to tell on his visags, and Turner sponged his face.]

4. Caunt cutting out the work, and dashing in; Bendigo tapping him, and getting away. No mischief done, but very vexatious. More struggling. Bendy missed a well-intentioned blow, and receiving on the head, went down. [The Cauntites called this a knock down, which it assuredly was not. The giant evidently distressed; he had been fighting too fast.]

5. Caunt hit out well with his right, but Bendigo got away. Bendigo missed his return, and fell. Caunt was about to hit, but refrained, and laughing, as much as to say, "I'm not to be had at that suit," walked to his corner.

6. A rally. A triffing exchange of blows. Bendigo

say, "I'm not to be had at that suit," walked to his corner.

6. A rally. A trifling exchange of blows. Bendigo down. Some murmuring.

7. Caunt appeared fresher and more confident, and began as usual. Bendigo now seemed to mean going to work; the action of his muscles was beautiful; ne made several offers, and, at last, getting an opening, caught his man on the head; again slightly in the body. A close, and struggle, Bendigo down, Caunt falling over him.—

("This will be a long fight.")

8. Caunt drove Bendigo to the ropes; the latter hit his man heavily on the mouth, and went down.

9. Exchanges of no great consequence. Bendigo caught his man on the damaged eye; Caunt delivered slightly on Bendigo's body; the latter got down, appeared distressed, and made an application to the bottle.

10. 11. 12. Hugging matches; no fighting, but struggling on the ropes, which only tended to exhaust the men and disgust the spectators. [The seconds on each side began to advise their men.]

13. This looked like fighting. Count meant going to work, but his blow fell short; some, apparently, good exchanges Bendigo made himself up for mischief, worked mot the middle of the ring, and then towards Caunt's corner, when he started out, and caught his man on the eye, and felled him as if he had been shot. One of the cleanest knock-down blows ever witnessed. Caunt fell like a slain bullock. [Terrific shouting from Bendigo's party, "We shall win without a scratch!" and "Where's your 6 to 4 now!"]

14. Caunt's countenance was a great deal the worse for his adversary's handiwork; his lip had been cut in a previous round, and a piece of it appeared to hang loose lie ran into his man, and commenced the hugging system; Bendigo got too far back on the ropes, Caunt got his arm round his reck, and appeared to be attempting to throttle and drag him forward by the head; Bendigo made slinost superhuman exertions to free himself, and at length god down, Caunt falling backwards over him. [A good deal of disapprobation was expressed. "Molyneux taught

16. More pulley-hauley, Caunt working his man on the ropes Both down. [This perpetual resort to the ropes was very bad; fortunately for Bendigo they were very slack, and the stakes had little or no hold, so that he got down works easily.

slack, and the stakes had little or no hold, so that he got down pretty easily.]

17. Bendigo dodging about to all parts of the ring. Caunt trying to get at him in vain; at length, as he was coming, Bendigo caught him on the nose, and tell.

18. Short and sweet; Caunt let fly, and Bendigo went down. (Caunt's lip was worse: he washed out his mouth, and Turner endeavored to staunch the blood with a snoare.) sponge.]
19. Another close at the ropes. Bendigo down; Caunt

threw up his hands.

20. Bendigo shifting; a little struggle at the ropes; Bendigo shipped down, jumped up again, and planted a hit. A struggle at the ropes in Caunt's corner, in favor of the latter, who lay heavily on his man. Bendigo at length got down. The riot at this time was terrible; Jem Ward was lashing away with a whip, Barney Aaron,

him.]
31, 32. Nothing done: Bendigo down in the last round
apparently without a blow. [Spring appealed to the referee, without effect. What were Caunt's seconds
about?] about?]
33. Bendigo commenced fighting, worked into Caunt's corner; a struggle there at the ropes; the latter appearing to attempt breaking his adversary's arm. Bendigo down.

corner; a struggle there at the ropes; the latter appearing to attempt breaking his adversary's arm. Bendigo down.

34. In closing, Caunt fairly carried his man to the ropes, again favoring the referee with a visit. Bendigo made an effort, and flung Caunt from him on to the ropes, fairly twisting him over. Both down.

35. Bendigo was fresher. Caunt's face was hideous—and it became more so when he smiled—he hit his man slightly, and Bendigo took advantage of it to get down. (Spring again appealed, without effect.)

36. Caunt led off; hit his man; they closed; Caunt had the best of it, and put out his tongue in derision.

37. Slight exchanges—a struggle, Bendigo down, but returned the derisive complument by protruding his tongue in return. This may be pardoned in fish-fags but not in men.

38. Again on a flying visit to the Squire, Caunt put in a hit; but Bendigo shot out with his right, and caught Caunt on the eye once more, tapped his body and fell.

39. Bendigo hit Caunt on the upper lip, and fell.

40. We saw no blow struck, but Bendigo got down.

41. The row outside the ring was, if possible, worse than that heretofore, and Ward, Burn, Broome, and others, with difficulty sheltered the referee from those who were eagerly pressing to the ropes. These men were possibly only actuated by a desire to witness the fight, but their conduct had a result as baneful as if their inten tions had been really evil. A little sparring. Caunt tapped his man, who fell.

42. Caunt shot out a great deal too high. Bendigo countered and fell.

43. Bendigo shifting. He put in a slight body blow and fell. Caunt fell over him, and apparently wanted to plant his knees as he came down. If such was his intention he missed his aim.

missed his aim.

44 Another struggle. Bendigo caught at Caunt's drawers, but instantly let go. Both down, Caunt under

most.
45. More pulling. Bendigo down, Caunt falling heavi-

49. More pulling. Bendigo down, Caunt falling heavily on him.

46. Caunt hit Bendigo by the side of the head. Bendigo went to his man, hit him slightly, and got down.

47 and 48. More struggling at the ropes.

49. Caunt went to work, hit his mid, and got him to the ropes. Caunt fairly bolted and ran to his corner; Bendigo followed him; an exchange of hits; both down, Caunt undermost, and much distressed. [One hour and a quarter had elapsed.]

50. Bendigo backed to the ropes, but Caunt wouldn't go to him. Another close, Caunt lying heavily on Bendigo. Both down. [Another row. Confusion worse confounded, and we are much indebted to William Jones, the pugilist, who endangered himself to clear our corner.]

the pugilist, who endangered himself to clear our corner.]

51. 52. More hugging.
53. Caunt shot out his right hand, apparently with effect, Bendigo returned the compliment, and Caunt countered. Bendigo slipped down.
54. 55. A little tapping, hugging, and falling.
56. Both the men wonderfully fresh. Sparring; Bendigo getting sea room all over the ring. Bendigo getting sea, count turned round, and bolted to his corner; Bendigo ran after him, hitting right and left. Caunt down on the ropes. [Caunt was weak and piped it. Cries of "He'll soon cut it."] Bendigo did not look as if he had been engaged in anything but play; he perspired profusely, especially in the face, from having the sun perpetually in his eyes, but otherwise there appeared to be nothing the matter with him.
57. Bendigo put in a blow on the lip, another on the body, but Caunt fell heavily upon his man.
58, 59, 60. Again at the ropes. In the 59th Caunt fall on his knees, in the next round Bendigo did the same.]—["They're gammoning for a foul!" from the pugilistic authority above referrred to.]
Ninety minutes had elapsed. To enumerate the rounds that followed up to the 88th, were mere waste of time.—Bendigo got down when he could, but more frequently wrestled with his man. In this we think he was very injudicious, and we believe his seconds shought so too.
In the 85th round, after feinting and cautious dodging

judicious, and we believe his seconds thought so too.

In the 55th round, after feinting and cautious dodging about, Bendigo succeeded in planting a tremendous blow just above the mark. Caunt staggered and went down, when lifted up by his seconds "a tale was told."—He appeared dreadfully sick, and his head dropped while being carried to his corner. In our opinion he never recovered from the effects of that blow.

In the 90th round there was a call of "foul," by Bendigo's party. "Fair," said the referee.

91. Bendigo was now determined to go in and finish, but got no opening, He hit his man slightly, and in a close they fell together.

92. After a little sparring, Bendigo dashed in, and planted a body blow just under the last rib. Caunt down.

92. After a little sparring. Bendigo dashed in, and planted a body blow just under the last rib. Caundown.

An appeal was now made, it being declared that Bendigo had hit below the waistband, Caunt, it is said, avering that his hand fell so low as to injure him in the ten ierest part; the referree saw nothing foul, and the fight proceeded.

93, and last. Caunt came up weak, piping, and in pain, Bendigo delivered slightly, and slipped down, but was up again, and ran at Caunt, who dropped untouched, from weakness, not intention, we verily believe.

The riot now was indescribable; the umpires dis agreed, and an appeal was made to Mr. Osbaldiston, who distinctly said, "Caunt has lost, he went down without a blow." The shouting of Bendigo's friendawoke the echoes, whilst the murmuring of Caunt's party were not loud but deep. Caunt, who seemed much aggrieved, strode about the ring like a chafed lion. The fight lasted, we think, two hours and twelve minutes; but as time was taken by different watches, it might be a minute or two more or less. The ropes, &c., were down in a moment, and themen taken to their respective carriages. Turner doing all in his power to console Caunt; Bendigo, of course, had a host of copgratulators; he remained very collected, and though a good eal exhausted, appeared able to continue the contest much longer. It was now a quarter past six, and a second fight, especially between such lasting bits of stuff as Maley and Merriman, was out of the question.

The newspapers and principal supporters of puglists, with a majority of the most respectable of them, are most indignant at the whole afiair. They say it was anything but a fair fight, and that it was one of the most indignant at the whole afiair. They taken place in that country for many years.

say it was anything but a fair fight, and that it was one of the most disgraceful occurrences that have taken place in that country for many years. The Sanday Times, one of the leading sporting journals of Europe, thus speaks of the affair:—"There were many foreigners on the ground. What must be their impression of the British character—of the men who are styled the brave, the bold, the emancipators of the slave, the terror of most nations, and the envy of the world? The seene all round and in the ring disgraced humanity. We banter the Americans for their outrages; but they are harmless and sportive compared to the riot of Tuesday. We quit the subject on which we have unwillingly said so much. A gentleman cannot witness a prize fight much. A gentleman cannot witness a prize fight without endangering his person and damaging his reputation; and the sooner such displays of lawless ruffiantsm are utterly abolished, the better for the

nation."

Exportation of Dairy Stock to America.—
The Massachusetts State Agricultural Society, with
the view to improve the dairy breed of cattle in that
State, has sent a commissioner to Ayrshire for the
purpose of purchasing a number of cows and a bull
from our far-famed stock. The gentleman deputed
to perform this duty is Mr. Alexander Bickett, a native of Ayr, and an excellent judge, as the selections
he has already made prove. They are from the
prize-taking stocks in the country, and some of them
gamed prefiniums at the great show at Dairy. Ali
are notable pail-fillers, and will assuredly bear out
the superior character, as milkers, of the improved
Ayrshires, The bull is a very fine year old. We
have taken some pains in tracing his pedigree, and
find him closely allied to the celebrated bulls "Geordie." and "Jack the Laird," so highly famed over
the country. Mr. Bickett also takes a lot of Dethe country. Mr. Bickett also takes a lot of Devonshire cattle to America, which he has yet to se

DONGASTER ST. LEGER.—This great race was Denoaster St. Leore.—This great race was run on the 17th instant. The weather immediately preceding was of the worst description. There was, however, a good attendance; the list showed 101 subscribers; 15 horses started. It was a very last race, won by Mr. Watt's, The Baron; second, Miss Sarah; third, Pantasa. Before starting, Miss Sarah was the favorite in the betting, at 5 to 2, or sometimes 2 to 1; and the winner, The Baron, 16 to 1.

The Great Pight between Caunt and Hende of our last publication, continued uninterrogedly until Torsday last. Since then the class of our last publication, continued uninterrogedly until Torsday last. Since then the class of the continued uninterrogedly until Torsday last. Since then the class of the class of the class of the continued uninterrogedly until Torsday last. Since then the class of the class o Germany.

Gotha, Saturday, 30th August.—To-day the royal party were entertained with a spectacle which must have been a novelty to many of them. It was a specimen, on a very grand scale, of what in this country appears to be considered as sporting, but which is in fact the wholesale destruction of deer driven into a confined space for the purpose, and deprived of all chance of escape. They call it here a deerhunt. We in England would call it butchery, for it has none of the characteristics of that noble sport. It is, however, the mode of sporting adopted in the country, and which has in some shape or other existed for centuries; and, however repugnant it may be to English tastes and feelings, those who resort to it do not seem to associate with it any idea of unnecessary cruelty, or to be aware that in thus depriving the object of sport of the power of indulging its instinct of flight, they are losing one at least of the great charms of sporting—the excitement of pursuit.

Easy chairs were placed in a pavilion for the Queen and the royal party, to witness the work of destruction—how truly sportsman-like—and, as soon as the party were comfortably arranged, the process of driving in the deer commenced. This was performed by a set of tame-looking persons, in long-skirted coats and white wands. A very little, however, will alarm the turnid deer, and alter the drivers had applied themselves a short time to their task, small herds of panting, frightened creatures might be seen pouring into the enclosure, where they vainly sought a hiding place. There they were allowed to stay for the present, for the work of slaughter had not yet commenced; and the band played a variety of polkas.

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Sunday, August 31.—This was, comparatively speaking, a diea non, as far as regards the proceedings of the Court party. Her Majesty, the Prince, and the whole Court attended divine service at the Church of St. Augustina, at Gotha. There was nothing remarkable in the service, which was conducted according to the Lutheran mode. The building itself is not one of the ornaments of the city—it is an ugly mass outside, and the interior is greatly disfigured with white paint, whitewash and gilding. The three galleries which run round the interior give this sacred edifice somewhat the appearance of a playhouse. The heat was intense, and the disinchination to open windows, which pervades the whole of Germany, reduced the atmosphere to a state of salubrity only to be equalled by that of the Black-hole at Calcutta. Alter church the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and the Queen of the Belgians, drove out to see two ruined castles in the neighborhood, Tentershausen and Molsdorff. The rest of the day was past in quiet and retirement as tar as the immates of the Palace were concerned, but not so with the inhabitants of Gotha. Here, as at Coburg, the Sunday is kept in a manner which, especially as this is a Protestant State, must shock English feelings. It is a day not of gloom, but of rejoicing. If the fatigues of the people during the week are far less than those of the same class in England, their relaxation is much greater. After divine service is over in the morning, the people give themselves up for the rest of the day to enjoyment. Music is to be heard in almost every house. Crowds of gaily dressed people parade the streets, and the hotels and gasthause are all filled with merry groups, among whom the peasant women, with their singular head dresses, are eonspicuous. Yet, with all this, there is the most perfect good order, not the slightest symptom of drunkenness, or its usual attendants—ill-temper and disturbance.

Monday, Sep

preceded by its banner, arrived in Gotha early in the moraing. Twenty-one towns and cities sent forth their singers yesterday to greet our Queen.

At about 4 o'clock, the concert commenced. It opened with a sort of congratulatory ode to the Queen of England, sufficiently common-place in us diction, but sprightly enough in the music. The composer is Jacobs, of Berlin. Following this complimentary ode, came a speech from Professor Dennhardt, of Erfurt, delivered with great energy and expression. It was spoken from the rostrum of the director of the music, and every word was audible. The purport of it was, of course, in the first instance to acknowledge the presence of the Queen of England at the testival. They could not, he said, entertain Her Majesty with the princely splendor which had greeted her at Stolzeniels. There her reception had been kingly—here it was but homely. They had nothing to offer her but a simple welcome in the midst of the Thuringian mountains, and their national song. But they desired to congratulate Her Majesty on being in the country of her ancestors, the birth-place of her husband and of her mother, the cradle of her family. And here, concluded the speaker, we, this Thuringian Sangerbund, greet thee. Queen Victoria! A loud cry of "Hoch," the speaker, we, this Thuringian Sangerbund, greet thee, Queen Victoria! A loud cry of "Hoch!" (the German hurrah) followed, which was instantly taken up by the whole of the spectators and repeated. At the close of the performance a German "Volksgesang," to the air of "Gos! save the Queen" was song. It was composed by Professor Welcker, of Gouna, and sung with all possible German enthusiasm. As soon as it was over, Her Majesty rose and bowed. At nine in the evening the featural ground was thrown ones to the public and restival ground was thrown open to the public, and nusic was performed there up to a late hour. Her Majesty arrived at Antwerp, on Saturday the

mer Majesty arrived at Antwerp, on Saturday the fin instant, and was entertained by his Majesty the King of the Belgians. In the evening of that day ner Majesty emoarked on board the Victoria and aibert yacht, where she passed the night, and sailed on the following morning for Treport, to visit his Majesty the King of the French at the Chateau d'Eu.

Terfort, Monday, Sept. 8—At the early hour of four o'clock this morning, the distant reports of cannon were heard here, which caused considerable excitement in this tranquil little town. At severe o'clock two steamers were distinguished far off in the east, the most advanced of which appeared to be the Pation, she was firing to announce the approach of the Queen of England. All was bustle immediately alterwards. The foot solviery, the Cuirassiers, the Chasseurs, and all the military who had remained hereduring the night were placed en battaile, although it was evident that two hours must elapse ere the Queen could land. By eight o'clock, als Majesty the King of the French, the Queen, the Princess Adelaide, and indeed all the Members of the Koyal Family, arrived in the grand char-a-banc, tollowed by eight or ten other carriages filled with those distinguished guests and other high personages. The King was in delight, and looked better than he has done for six months. He raised his hat vigorously, in return to the salutations with which he was received. Half an hour afterwards, the British steamer, with the Royal standard of England disclaved was within a jule of the shore. King TREPORT, Monday, Sept. 8-At the early hour vigorously, in return to the salutations with which he was received. Half an hour afterwards, the British steamer, with the Royal standard of England displayed, was within a mile of the shore. King Louis Philippe immediately entered a barge, with a few attendants, and proceeded to the Courrier steamer, in which he approached the Victoria and Albert. From the Courrier his Majesty descended into a boat fully manned, and pulled to the Victoria and Albert. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were distinctly visible on the deck, and immediately after King Louis Philippe was seen to ascend. Some little bastle took place, and then the Royal party were seen to descend into the barge, in which they were rowed to the shore. At a quarter past nine o'clock our Queen landed, and was received by her Majesty the Queen of the French, the Prince de Salerno, Actand warmly embraced each other. Never did her Majesty Queen Victoria appear in more magnificent health. Prince Albert looked a little pale, but was evidently in high spirits.

At half past nine o'clock, the char-a-bane containing Her Majesty Queen Victoria, his Roya Highness Princess Albert, the King and Queen of the French, &c., entered the Grand Court of the Chateau of Eu. The Queen looked in excellent spirits, and most ammatedly acknowledged the cheers of the privileged few who were admitted within its precincts, and the salute of the troops, whose circs of Vive le Roi were heard above the musical band, which, immediately on Her Majesty's appearance, commenced playing "God save the Queen." M. Guzot and some other persons of distinction were at the great entrance of the chateau, and were first to haif the Queen's arrival at Eu. Alter a thoment or two Her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious hosts, appeared in the balcony over

and were first to hail the Queen's arrival at Ed. Al-ter a moment or two Her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious hosts, appeared in the balcony over the entrance, and again, with much apparent warmth, expressed her sense of the hearty good will with which all around had cheered her. Her Ma-jesty was attired in a violet coloured silk dress, a black mantilla, and a prantoss-coloured drawn-silk honner.

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 9th.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Albert, on their return to England. A body of infantry were drawn up in the court-yard of the Chateau, and a military band played from the commencement of dinner (four) until a few minutes before the hour of departure. A body of cavalry were stationed opposite the Chateau. His Majesty Louis Philippe and the members of the Royal Fami-

captain bowing her to the gangway, she followed the King of the French to the royal canot, and again descended the companion to the barge without aid.

On Wednesday morning early the Porcupine steam-sloop Captain Bullic ck, arrived at Portsmouth with the Royal bagga from Treport, and brought intelligence for the ommander-in-Chief that Her Majesty might be expected to arrive about 11 o'clock; she afterwards proceeded with the Royal baggage to Osborne.

Precisely at the time mentioned in the despatches brought by the Porcupine the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the royal standard flying from her main, accompanied by the Fairy and the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, hove in sight through the haze off the Nab Light, upon which the Royal standard was instantly mounted on the King's Bastion; the Victory, flag-ship, hoisted flags at her masthead, and, together with the platform battery, fired a Royal salute as the Royal squadron slowly passed through Spithead towards Osborne, where Her Majesty arrived at 20 minutes to one o'clock. The passage from Treport to Spithead was made with extraordinary rapidity, under eight hours. The weather was favourable in the extreme, and the water as smooth as liquid glass. Immediately after Her Majesty had landed, the Fairy was despatched to Southampton to convey Lord Aberdeen there, en route to London. It was the object of his Lordship to save the three o'clock express train, which the speed of the Fairy enabled hun to accomplish. Sir James Clarke, Colonel Wylde, and others of Her Majesty's suite also left for Southampton, but at a later period of the afternoon. Soon after the debarkation of the Queen, Her Majesty, Prince Albert and the Royal suite proceeded to Osborne House in pony carriages, Col. Arbuthnot Equery in Waiting, attending the Queen on horse back. The Dowager Lady Lyttleton, in company with the Royal children, and the Master of the Household, received Her Majesty and the Prince. The Queen and the Prince looked extremely well, and were most affectionately pleased with

Royal children, who have not had one day's illness since they have been at Osborne.

Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell is still rusticating at Darrynane, from whence he issues his weekly missives to the Repealers in Conciliation Hall. He is about emerging from his mountain home, to attend "monster" demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary. In the meantime, he is exerting his powerful influence—a god-like work—in obliterating the wretched distinctions of caste and creed, by which his country is torn. He wishes the Repealers to become enamoured of the "Boyne water," and the other party tunes, which, from time immemorial, have marked the triumph of the dominant party.

At the very moment that the leader of the Irish people is putting forth his power to heal old sores, the Orange leaders are doing their utmost to make them bleed afresh. Under the Tory Government of a former day, the Orange party were always screened in the performance of any atrocities they chose to inflict on the people. But the present Government, with a dignified impartiality that reflects on them the highest credit, have given a new reading to the old version of ascendancy, and have superseded—disgraced, by taking from them the commission of the peace—two or three magistrates who figured conspicuously in the late Orange demonstrations, of which the North of Ireland has been the scene. An English nobleman, the Earl of Winchelsea, whose blood is a libel on his brains, scandalized at the indspendence of the Government in this matter, has requested them to place him in the same category—and they have dose so.

Mr. John O'Connell, who is striving hard to secure his father's mantle when it falls, is the foremost man amongst the Repealers in the absence of the master spirit. In acknowledging some money this week, from America, he alluded to the flattering panegyrics which the Irish press had paid to the

master spirit. In acknowledging some money this week, from America, he alluded to the flattering panegyries which the Irish press had pard to the memory of Andrew Jackson, and to the favorable impression which they had made on the citizens of the United States. These panegyries on the great departed were the sincere ebullitions of Irish feeling toward the hero of New Orleans; but the fact of Jackson having been a slave-holder has "damned aim to everlasting fame," in Mr. John O' Connell's adgment. dgment.
The potatoe crop had suffered severely by disease

The potatoe crop has suffered severely by disease and the yield was one-third short.

A flying report has got wit d at the Cove of Cork, or rather in the fleet at present assembled there, to the effect that Her Majesty "might"—a very safe expression—pay a short visit to the South of Ireland, entering by Cove Harbor, and thus have another concentrative of inspecting the experimental her opportunity of inspecting the experimental

ther opportunity of inspecting the experimental squadron.

France.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Mexico and the United States have again occupied much of the attention of the Parisian Journals; but all that has been said may be summed up in one line—either that there will be an owar at all, or that, if a war, the United States will completely crush their puny adversary. The recent arrivals from Mexico have caused some little surprise, for they show that England is desirous that peace be maintained, whereas it was thought that she would not only incite Mexico to hostilities, out supply the means for carrying them on.

The Siècle publishes a recent article of the London Times, relative to the affairs of Mexico, and remarks that—"The Times thinks that the quarrel between Mexico and the United States will receive a pacific solution. The Times, in that article, expresses sentiments upon the subject which, notwithstanding that they are dictated by a spirit of jealousy and hatred, are not without justice to a certain extent."

The Commerce observes, that the recent presence

The Commerce observes, that the recent presence at Parjs of two agents of the Belgian government. Messrs. Kindt and Hoceden, had given rise to a report that a customs union between France and Belgium was again on the tapis.

It is carrious to notice the various surmises and speculations which Victoria's visit to Eu have given rise to, not that there is any thing new in what is advanced by our contemporaries, for the Morning Advertiser adverted a fortnight ago to the alliances in contemplation for Spain; but simply because our net hbors seem to be so divided in their views on that subject.

that subject.

We are decidedly of opinion that a marriage between the Duke de Montpensier and the Intanta Luisa of Spain, is a project fatal to the interests of England, and to which our cabinet can never assent, for land, and to which our cabinet can never assent, for it has been more than once announced that the medical men have declared that Queen Isabella would never have any offspring, and this fact was officially communicated to Louis Phillippe, by Senor Donoso Cortes and the Duke de Rianzures during their stay in the French capital. It is since that period that every means have been exerted to procure the consummation of so desirable an alliance for France, and if accounts are to be relied upon, even the Jesuits are to be employed in aiding in carrying into effect such a project. We find in a letter from Rome the following significant passage:—

"It is well known that the same influence which was instrumental in obtaining the expulsion of the

"It is well known that the same influence which was instrumental in obtaining the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, has co-operated as to their establishing themselves in Spain, in the hope and with the sole view that they may assist in furthering the plan of marrying the Duke de Montpensier to the Influence Luisa of Spain."—London Chronicle, Sept. 18.

Comments have been made by the leading journals on the documents relative to the external commerce of the United States, lately published by order of the American government. The general recining appears to be surprise at the gigantic growth of the commerce of the country of the "young democracy;" and one or two of the journals straw the conclusion that in course of time, America will succeed in completely beating down and usurping the vast trade carried on by Great Britain with every country in the world. On every other question, as well as this, the French press affects to think that

miliation and ruin.

The young Prince de Montfort, nephew of Napo